

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 12 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.] JULY 1889. [Single Copies, 5cts

A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL NATIONS.

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from Page 237.

RAMEY, J. C. & CO.

Inscription J. C. RAMEY & CO'S EXPRESS PAID 50 CENTS.
Black on buff, (cut from envelope).

RAUMS' EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Inscription in fancy frame, RAUMS' RUBY HILL SCHELLBURN AND RUBYVILLE EXPRESS. AGENCY WHITE PINE DAILY NEWS.

Black on 3c. white, 1870. T. C.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

Same with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

TYPE II. Inscription RAUMS' RUBY HILL, CENTERVILLE AND SHELURN EXPRESS. AGENCY WHITE PINE DAILY NEWS. No frame.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

TYPE III. Similar to last with "Centerville" omitted.

Black on 3c. white, 1870. T. C.

TYPE IV. Similar RAUMS' RUBY HILL RUBYVILLE &C.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

TYPE V. Similar; RAUMS' CENTERVILLE RUBY HILL &C.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

ROBINSON & CO.

Bear in frame; inscription ROBINSON & CO'S EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on buff 1864.

ROCKFELLOW & CO.

Inscription in flourishes ROCKFELLOW & CO'S EXPRESS PAID 75 CENTS.

Black on 3c. white, 1861. L. L. C.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861. L. L. C.

RUBY HILL & SCHELLBURN EXPRESS.

Inscription in fancy oblong frame with pointed ends, RUBY HILL AND SCHELLBURN EXPRESS. MELL. RAUM, AGENT.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870. T. C.

RUNDELL & CO.

Inscription in two lines, open letters RUNDELL & CO'S EXPRESS PAID 50 CENTS.

Black on yellow. T. C.

Black on manilla. T. C.

RUNDELL & JONES.

Inscription in frame, RUNDELL & JONES EXPRESS PAID 50 CENTS.

Black on 3c. white, 1861. L. L. C.

SACRAMENTO RIVER EXPRESS.

Type set inscription in four lines, SACRAMENTO RIVER EXPRESS, 306 MONTGOMERY STREET, PAID.

Blue on 3c. amber, 1870.

Black on 3c. white, 1870.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870.

SALMON RIVER AND NEZ PERCES EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Inscription in three lines SALMON RIVER & NEZ PERCES EXPRESS. PAID 50 CENTS; double lined frame; Wells Fargo & Co's frank above.

Black on 3c. white, 1861. L. L. C.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861. L. L. C.

Same, PAID 75 CENTS. Wells Fargo & Co's frank above.

Black on 3c. white, 1861. L. L. C.

TYPE II. Same with "express" in shaded upright capitals. Wells Fargo & Co's frank above.

TYPE III. Same with TO SALMON RIVER & NEZ PERCES MINES in one line under Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

SCHOCH'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in fancy frame SCHOCH'S COPPER CITY EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

SINGER & MORROW.

Inscription in ornamental frame; FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS SINGER AND MORROW.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

SNOW SHOE EXPRESS.

Man on snow shoes in oval; inscription SNOW SHOE EXPRESS, 1857.

Black on yellow. R. U. C.

Same without date.

Black on yellow. R. U. C.

Same with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Black on white, R. U. C.

SOUTH BOISE EXPRESS CO.

Inscription SOUTH BOISE EXPRESS CO., in ornamental frame.
Black on buff.

SPARGUR'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in four lines SPARGUR'S HONEY LAKE EXPRESS. PAID; in ornamental type frame.

Black on buff.

SPOKANE & SALMON RIVER STAGE LINE.

Inscription in four lines PAID OVER ALL ROUTES OF THE SPOKANE & SALMON RIVER STAGE LINE E. J. YOUNG, PROP.

Black on 2c. amber, 1887. T. C.

SWIFT & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription on lined ornamental disk PAID SWIFT & CO. EXPRESS.

Black on yellow. T. C.

Black on 3c. white, 1853. T. C.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853. T. C.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853. R. L. C.

Black on 10c. Type I, buff 1853. T. C.

Black on 10c. Type II, buff 1853. T. C.

TYPE II. Type set inscription in three lines; PAID SWIFT & CO'S EXPRESS; double lined frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1853.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

TAGGART'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in three lines; PAID GRANT I. TAGGART'S SHASTA & WEAVERVILLE EXPRESS; plain type frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1864. T. C.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

THOMES & SKADEN.

TYPE I. Type inscription on scroll; THOMES & SKADAN'S EXPRESS, UNIONVILLE & RENO, CONNECTING WITH WELLS FARGO & CO., in straight line above PAID.

Black on white, T. C.

Black on amber, T. C.

Black on 3c. white 1870.

Black on 3c. amber 1870.

Variety of inscription bracket turned right ()

Black on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

TYPE II. Same inscription type set in two wavy and two straight lines.

Black on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

Black on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

Black on 3c. salmon 1870, T. C.

Blue on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

Blue on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

Blue on 3c. salmon 1870, T. C.

Blue on 6c. salmon 1870, T. C.

Variety name spelled "Skaddan."

Blue on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

Same as Type I with Bamber & Co's frank.

Black on amber.

THOMPSON & CO.

Inscription in double lined frame PAID OVER THOMPSON & CO'S AND WELLS FARGO & CO'S CALIFORNIA ROUTES.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black on 3c. buff 1853, T. C.

TIBBETT & CO.

Type inscription in three lines; TIBBETT & CO'S EXCELSIOR EXPRESS; in frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

TINNIN & OWEN.

Inscription on lined disk with truncated corners; PAID TINNIN & OWEN'S WEAVERVILLE AND SHASTA EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

Black on 3c. white, 1870.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870.

Same with Bamber & Co's frank.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

TOMBSTONE AND PATAGONIA.

Stage coach in centre; TOMBSTONE AND PATAGONIA above EXPRESS LINE J. D. KINNEAR, PROPRIETOR, below in straight lines; inclosed in single lined frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1875.

TRACY & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in old english TRACY & CO'S EXPRESS. PAID. Leaves on each side.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

TYPE II. Same, in oblong frame with five conical shaped ornaments at ends, PAID surrounded by scroll work.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

TYPE III. Same, oblong frame of waved lines at top and bottom, flourishes at ends.

Black on 3c. buff. 1853.

TYPE IV. Inscription on streamer PAID TRACY & CO., OREGON EXPRESS.

Blue on 3c. white, 1853.

Blue on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black on 3c. white, 1853.

Black on 3c. white, 1853.

Black on 3c. buff, 1860.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

Same, with BOICE EXPRESS PAID 50 CENTS, in left lower corner.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

Same, with SALMON RIVER AND NEZ PERCES EXPRESS, in left lower corner.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

Same, with SALMON RIVER EXPRESS PAID ONE DOLLAR, in single lined frame, in left lower corner.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

Same, surcharged SHEPERD'S EXPRESS TO AUBURN, JOHN DAY'S AND BOISE MINES PAID; in left lower corner, BOICE EXPRESS PAID 50 CENTS.

Black on 3c. white, 1861.

TRUMAN & CO.

TYPE I. Locomotive and two freight cars to left; TRUMAN & CO'S EXPRESS above, OFFICE IN S. F. CORNER FRONT AND WASHINGTON STS., PREPAID ENVELOPES \$7.00 PER HUNDRED; double lined frame.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

Blue on 3c. white, 1864.

Blue on 3c. buff, 1864.

TYPE II. Inscription on lined disk PAID TRUMAN & CO'S EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

TYPE III. Same, with "Merchant's Exchange Building, Battery Street, opposite the Post Office," in line of small roman type.

Black on 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Black on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black on violet 6c. buff 1864, T. C.

TYPE IV. Same, with "S. F. & S. J. R. R. Express above label.

Black on 3c. 1864.

TRUMAN J. C.

Locomotive, one passenger and three freight cars to right. J. C. TRUMAN'S EXPRESS, above, S. F. & S. J. RAIL ROAD below in straight lines, in double lined frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1861.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

TRUMAN & CHAPMAN.

Locomotive and four freight cars to right; TRUMAN & CHAPMAN'S EXPRESS above; S. F. & S. J. RAIL ROAD below, in straight lines.

Black on 3c. white, 1861.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

WALDRON'S EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Inscription surrounded by flourishes, WALDRON'S KOOTENAI EXPRESS, with Wells Fargo & Co's frank at top.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864, L. L. C.

TYPE II. Inscription WALDRON & CO'S BLACKFOOT EXPRESS; ornamental type border at top, flourishes at sides.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

WAND & DAVIS.

Angel flying with streamers, upper one inscribed WAND & DAVIS' EXPRESS, lower one PAID THROUGH.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

WELCH & BYANS.

Horseman; inscription WELCH & BYANS EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. amber, 1870.

Mauve on 3c. amber, 1870.

Black on 6c. white, 1870.

Same, with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Mauve on 3c. salmon, 1870.

Mauve on 6c. white, 1870.

WELLS L. H.

Five line inscription in fancy type frame; PAID L. H. WELL'S MOORE'S FLAT AND EUREKA EXPRESS, CONNECTING AT NEVADA CITY AND EMIGRANT GAP.

Black on 3c. white 1864, T. C.
Black on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

WELLS & HERRING.

TYPE I. Same design as last, inscription altered to PAID WELLS & HERRING'S MOORE'S FLAT AND EUREKA EXPRESS, CONNECTING WITH WELLS FARGO & CO.

Black on 3c. white 1870, T. C.
Black on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

TYPE II. Same, inscription in oblong frame.

Black on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

As a matter of general convenience these franks will follow at the end instead of in their proper order.

WHARTON J. P.

Inscription in oblong fancy frame J. P. WHARTON'S EXPRESS PAID.
Black on manilla.
Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

WHEELER'S EXPRESS.

Scroll inscribed WHEELER'S EXPRESS PAID.

Black on 3c. white, 1861.
Black on 3c. buff, 1861.
Black on 3c. white, 1864.

WHEELER, RUTHERFORD & CO.

Scroll inscribed WHEELER, RUTHERFORD & CO'S EXPRESS PAID.
Black on 3c. white, 1864.
Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

WHITING & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in single lined frame; PAID WHITING & CO'S FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

Black on yellow.

TYPE II. Scroll inscribed PAID WHITINGS & CO'S FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
Black on 3c. white, 1864.
Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

WHITNEYS EXPRESS.

Scroll inscribed WHITNEYS EXPRESS.
Black on 3c. white, 1870.

WINES G. H. & CO.

Eagle on shield holding streamer inscribed G. H. WINES & CO'S PAID CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

WOOD A. J.

Inscription in three lines in double lined frame; A. J. WOOD'S OROVILLE SUSANVILLE & TAYLORVILLE EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.
Black on 3c. white 1864, T. C.

WOOD & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in twisted scroll one letter in each turn; WOOD & CO'S EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

TYPE II. Same, inscription in ornamental type border.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

TYPE III. Miner with pick over his shoulder and various implements; WOOD & CO above, EXPRESS below, in oval with fancy device above and below.

Black on 3c. white 1864, A. E.

Black on 3c. buff 1864, A. E.

ZACH'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in fancy scroll.

Black on white (cut from envelope.)

(To be Continued.)

PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES DISCOVERED BY MR. TIFFANY.

1851. Stamps of the adopted designs of this issue but with numerals added as follows:

1 CENT. The ornaments in the four corners replaced by a small colored oval with colorless numeral of value, 1, at each end of the labels, the upper colorless line of which is brought down between the label and colored oval and continued round it forming a leaf with three lobes, in the corners, five graduated pearls. *Black*.

3 CENTS. The four rosettes replaced by solid disks with pearly edges bearing colorless numerals of value, 3.

5 CENTS. A large colorless outlined numeral of value, 5, inserted four times on the frame work at the side of the light space between the frame and the oval. The corners are also filled out by an ornament.

10 CENTS, in the type adopted.

12 CENTS. The four rosettes replaced by solid colored ovals with pearly edges bearing colorless numerals of value, 12.

24 CENTS. The second row of the engine turned pattern in the four corners made solid color and inscribed with colorless numerals of value, 24, in the four corners, tops of the numerals always above and not reversed.

30 CENTS, in the adopted type.

90 CENTS. The lower label has an eight sided colorless tablet let into its center, bordered by a double fine line bearing the numerals, 90, of value in color. The lettering is consequently smaller and in block capitals.

1876. *Type --.* Frame of Type 60 photographed. In the oval is pasted an engraved head of Lincoln similar to that of the 90 cents, 1869, adopted type, but there is more hair behind the ear and on the left of the head and also over the forehead. The necktie is brought down and tucked under the vest on both sides below the collar.

ADDENDA.

Type 13, add. Outside green, head and oval black.

“ carmine, “ brown.

“ brown, “ carmine.

Type 58, add. White paper, black, orange, vermillion, red brown, yellow brown, purple brown.

Type 59, add. White paper, black, orange, green, olive brown, yellow brown, purple brown.

RUDE DESIGN TO SHOW PROCESS.

Large block numeral 11 mm. high cut out of center, frame of dotted waved inside and outside line, and numerals in each lower corner, "cents" between in block capitals, postage above in ordinary capitals and small letters, value at sides in block capitals, "U. S." in upper corners in block capitals 11 mm. high, all printed in bronze inks. An S shaped cut twice on each side and once across both top and bottom through the paper so that the stamp would pull to pieces if once used, and any attempt were made to soak it off or clear it. Size 24 x 28 mm.

Two cents bronze, black.

Three cents " black.

Similar in type, wording, cuts, etc., differently arranged. A piece of paper 24x59 mm. divided horizontally into 7 spaces by the waved lines of colored dots, the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th lines being also pin pricked. The 4th space is 14 mm. high, the others about 7 mm. high, the top and bottom having a slight additional width outside the border line. On the 4th or middle space the numeral is cut out and the large U and S printed at the sides, with the S shaped cut through them, the paper is then folded over this on the 4th lines from the top and bottom and then folded back on the third lines from the top and bottom, it is then about the size of an ordinary stamp, the middle half of which is triple thickness and perforated across through the folds at its top and bottom as well as through the paper over these. It is then printed "U. S. Postage" in the upper and lower band, U. 2. S. in the central part covering the printed and cut part beneath the S shaped cut made in the top and bottom label. The stamp is gummed after folding so that the gum falls under the top, middle and bottom space. The attempt to remove or clean this stamp would destroy it, if it could ever be so manufactured as to hold together long enough to be used. Printed in bronze inks.

Two cents bronze, black.

Three cents, " black.

OLLA PODRIDA.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

[Continued from page 245.]

Since I penned my notes upon "The Early Trinidads," which appeared in the last number, I have had several opportunities to inspect a number of the blue lithographed stamps and find that such inspection goes far towards confirming my opinions as expressed last month.

I have compared the pair dated November 20, 1852, (*vide* May JOURNAL) with my own specimen, dated Oct. 18, 1852, and find that all three of these stamps correspond in every particular, and are, no doubt, from the same printing.

I have also been shown a pair upon a letter dated December 22d, 1856, and find that my theory of *one stone* and *three issues* is supported by this pair, which show a decided wearing of the plates, particularly noticeable in the letters of the word TRINIDAD.

I have also come into possession of one of the 1858, blue, badly lithographed stamps, which is upon a portion of a letter bearing also a 1sh. neutral, upon thin white crisp paper. Unfortunately the part of the letter bearing the date is missing, but the fact is now definitely established that the date of 1858, for the third issue of this blue lithographed stamp, is approximately correct, because the date of 1856, for the second issue, is definitely shown by the pair spoken of above, bearing date of December 22d, 1856, and the 1sh neutral, which was used in conjunction with the 6d. now before me, continued in use until 1859, when the series with value expressed was issued.

Could there be had a copy of the badly lithographed, blue, Trinidad upon the letter, then we could at once ascertain the correct date of that issue.

Up to date the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of my theory of one stone and three issues viz : 1852, 1856 and 1858(?).

Now a word as to the comparative rarity of the imperforate 4d. of 1859. The Editor of the JOURNAL is of opinion that the rarest of this set is the 1sh. blue black. I deduced my reasoning of the rarity of the 4d. from two sources.

1. *Experience.* I have but two specimens of the 4d. in my own collection, and both are of indifferent quality. I have two magnificent specimens of the 1sh. and could have had half a dozen more that have passed through my hands in the past twelve months, but these two that I have were the only two distinct shades that appeared. Of the six pence, in the same time, I have seen at least one dozen. During this twelve month I have never been offered a single satisfactory specimen of the 4d.

2. *Information.* In the London Sale of Mr. M. P. Castle's collection, May 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1889, there were six lots of these imp. 1859, Trinidads, which brought the following prices :

Lot 503A. 1d. (2), 6d. and 1sh. fine	4 stamps,	\$11.00
" 504 " " "	4 "	11.50
" 506 4d. good margin,	1 "	11.00
" 507 " "	1 "	11.50
" 508 6d. green and 1sh. indigo, both brilliant	2 "	11.00
" 509 6d. dark green " " "	2 "	10.00

It will thus be seen that the four-pennies brought as much as the six-pennies and shillings together. *Ergo*, the 4d. is the rarest of the 1859 imp. Trinidads, the opinion of the JOURNAL'S Editor, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Moreover the opinion of many prominent dealers coincides with mine.

V. REPRINTS.

Within the past year a great deal has been written, pro and con, upon this subject. The attention of American Philatelists was especially called thereto by the action of the Boston convention of the A. P. A. which, almost unanimously, declared itself against them and which passed a resolution forbidding any, save those that had postal power at time of issue, to be allowed upon the A. P. A. exchange sheets; since that time the battle has waged back and forth with varying success, although upon the whole, it would appear that the Anti-Reprinters have somewhat the best of it.

In view of the widespread interest upon the subject, I have thought that two diverse expressions of opinion, from two philatelic pioneers, which appeared in print many years since, might prove of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

The first is from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, for August, 1866, and was written by Mr. Overy Taylor, who was very prominent among philatelists then, and for many years thereafter, and who perhaps is best known as the author of "Papers for Beginners," first published in the *S. C. M.*, which were of

such a degree of interest and thoroughness, that Mr. Taylor was honored by their reproduction in the files of the first series of this periodical.

He said, in an article discussing the relative merits of cancelled or uncancelled stamps :

There is, however, great difficulty in getting undefaced copies of the rarer stamps, except a collector be content with reprints. In our own opinion, a great deal of unmerited abuse has been lavished upon reprints, for they are certainly impressions from the original plates, in the original colors, and, where possible, on paper of the class originally used. They may, indeed, be called *posthumous* impressions, as they are taken after the series to which they belong has ceased to circulate, but in all other respects, they are equal to the unused *remnants* which rich collectors purchase. When it is considered how many a vacant space there would be in the majority of albums but for reprints, philatelists have cause to be grateful to the governments who have permitted them to be made. At the worst, they are infinitely superior to counterfeits, and nothing checks the sale of forgeries so much as the offer of the genuine article at a low price. Philatelic princes may decry re-impressions, as they are able themselves to obtain, or already have, the almost priceless originals, and feel the value of these much prized rarities depreciated by the multiplication of specimens, equally genuine, though doubtless of inferior worth; but collectors of moderate means, who have, perhaps, entered the field late in the day, and find there is no chance of getting scarce originals, except when a good album is broken up, are not sorry to have reprints to occupy their places. Mr. Taylor's position is thus seen to be clearly defined.

The article condemning the reprint, to which I am now about to lay before you, was written by Mr. Edward L. Pemberton, (who needs no introduction at my hands) and appeared in *The Philatelist*, for April, and September, 1868, forming part of an article entitled "Hints on Collecting," the subdivision being "On the Selection of Specimens." In the course of this article Mr. Pemberton said :

As a great thing to avoid in the selection of specimens is the purchase of reprints, we will glance at their different forms, and give a few reasons why they should be avoided. They may be divided into four classes, which are—

- (1) Successful imitations.
- (2) Unsuccessful imitations.
- (3) Forgeries.
- (4) Fictions.

In class 1, we find very few stamps; instance, old Baden, Austrian Mercuries blue, Modena, Romagna, New Caledonia, &c. Here, where they are duplicates of the old issues, reprints are seen in their best light; but amongst the hundreds known, how many are there that are such, so exact that they cannot be detected. When they do approach this perfection of imitation, they are the least objectionable, and were it not for one point, they might be tolerated. The point, however, is this: Should not an original in any state be worth far more than an imitation, however perfect? What are the facts though? That reprints, when closely assimilating to originals, bring down the valuable originals to their own worthless level, whether used or unused. How many collectors can show a genuine used or unused copy of the New Caledonia and yet what is the market value of so rare a stamp? Its value is that of a reprint, and who would give more when the reprint is so exact, and so few would appreciate its value?

In class 2, we find a great many specimens, such as

Hanover, oldest, with white instead of rose gum.

Hanover Bestellgeld, horse or trefoil, adhesive instead of Envelope.

Corrientes, blue-green for yellow-green, etc., etc.

In class 3, we find British Guiana PATIMUS and 1853, which we call forgeries because they are issued perforated, and therefore quite unlike the originals; Austrian Heads, re-issued with the wrong perforation; Prussian Envelopes, without inscriptions or without threads; Portugal 5r. Queen, from an altered die; Tuscany 2 Soldi (and 60 crazie?) from an altered die—and plenty more.

In class 4, we come to the worst form of reprints, those which are altogether fictitious, to wit: Romagna 6 baj, and proofs, Spain 1857, 12c.; Argentine large figured 10, 15c.; Moldavia, first or circular set; Finland 1850, 20 kop, second type; and others. In the *Timbrophile* for March last, Dr. Magnus, strongly urges the collection of reprints, and advances many reasons in support of their collection. The learned doctor says (and his opinion is always well worth a hearing) that, since proofs and essays are admitted through being the first state of the die, every complete collection should contain the reprints, for they have an equal right to admittance, being the last state (and considerably worse than the first) of that die. We really cannot agree with him in this, for we think the addition of reprints to the other classes of stamps which we have to collect, is an innovation fraught with the greatest danger to philately, and for these reasons:

Good genuine essays and proofs of any sort, proofs not made to sell, but real fine impressions, taken in the best manner, and as specimens of the state of the die, are of interest to all, and to many amateurs, of the greatest value. How can either interest or value be attached to a reprint, the first object of which is to defraud by passing as an original stamp, and which very seldom approaches in any degree to the original in either paper, color, or beauty of impression. Dr. Magnus, advances some secondary reasons why reprints should be collected, but they are all unimportant, and we can attach no real weight to any of them. That those who are being continually consulted, should possess every known form of every stamp is one thing, but that the generality of collectors should do so, is quite another.

Those who are continually investigating and adding to the discoveries in philately, should possess reprints as well as originals, simply for reference, upon which principle the writer has made an extensive collection of forgeries and such things; this is as it should be, but to advocate the general collection of reprints, even as reprints, because we ought to show the last state of the die, is really absurd.

Were the collection of reprints ever to become general, their number would wonderfully increase; the essay mania which was rampant some years ago, is an instance in point of the manner in which the supply for any thing non-official can be regulated to meet the demand. Suppose we consider the issued stamps as the first state; taking Romagna as an example, we have the set as originally used, of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 20 baj.; reprints, or second state, the same eight stamps, and a 6 baj, quite unknown until reprints appeared. Then, as a third and very bad state, the above values in colors varying with the taste of the reprinter. And so, because we are to acknowledge the last state of the die, we must take all the rubbish given under reprints, second and third above, rubbish without a name, for they pretend to be what never existed, not real proofs, because they are struck when the real stamps have been obsolete for years. This is but one case out of many. * * * * * We are however, wandering from the subject of our consideration, the admission of

collecting reprints even as reprints. They are, as we before said, struck for the purpose of defrauding the philatelic public, why therefore, should we take any interest in them, or attach any importance to them, beyond learning that they exist. If we study them in all their forms, it is not that we may sedulously seek for them, but that we may always be able to avoid them at sight, and this is the only good which can accrue to the student who collects them; and buying such things is rather a heavy item, and certainly not counterbalanced by any proportionate gain to the buyer.

It is thus plainly set forth that Mr. Pemberton's opinion was diametrically opposed to the reprint, for whatever reason generally collected, and, were he alive to-day, I presume he would hold the same views.

I personally, am opposed to the reprint, first, last and all the time, and will allow none of these vermin to show themselves in my album. According to public documents, we are now about to be annually inundated, for the next ten years, with a shoal of reprints and remainders from Salvador, which enterprise has been undertaken by the same party who favored (?) us with the Dominicans and Bolivars, and it is to be presumed that purchasers may obtain them, as in previous like case, uncancelled or cancelled to order.

By-the-way, the provider of the Bolivar stamps, who got up the well known cancellation mark of "CARTAJENA. FRANCA," made a serious error in the same, as Cartagena is never spelled with a J, but always with a G. Therefore, those which bear the name spelled with a J are cancelled to order, and are to be avoided; moreover, those genuinely used in Cartagena are either cancelled in pen and ink with "C" or Carta," or else with a round stamp, which is very large, more than covering the stamp, with month, day and year in the centre, name of town at the bottom, and ESTADO SO. de BOLIVAR at top.

It is high time that such speculations, as those alluded above, were discouraged, and I was pleased to see the Brooklyn Philatelic Club sit down pretty hard, at their last meeting, upon the originator of this pretty scheme to defraud collectors, by preparing to issue ten series of stamps, where in the natural course of events, one only would have appeared. Such transactions are the bane of a philatelist's life. The only way to stop them is to let such productions severely alone.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF CEYLON TO THE END OF 1870.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 8th March, 1889.

BY W. B. THORNHILL.

[*Philatelic Record.*]

[Continued from page 250.]

CEYLON.

ISSUE I.

1857-61 (Moens, 1854?). *Eleven values.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., London. Colored impression on crisp yellowish and spongy soft yellowish wove paper. *Watermarked*, a large six-rayed star. *Imperforate*. Two distinct dies used—A, large head, with earrings; B, small head, without earrings. —A, 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s.; B, 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. Of A, the head and engine

turned oval containing it are the same in each value; but the corners and frames outside the oval differ in most of the values. Of B, all values are the same, except the lettering of value. The average size of stamps A, 26·25 mm. long, 19·25 mm. wide; B, 25·75 mm. long, 19·50 wide. The varieties in the frames and lettering of A can be easily seen.

- 1d., blue, dark to pale.
- 2d., green, grass to yellow-green (found bottle-green, probably chemical).
- 4d., milky-rose (never seen any other color).
- 5d., warm brown.
- 6d., dark brown, violet-brown, brown, light straw-brown.
- 8d., deep warm brown.
- 9d., violet-brown (never seen satisfactory copy in any other shade).
- 10d., soft vermilion.
- 1s., pale violet to bluish-violet.
- 1s. 9d., green, dark to pale (also in bottle-green as 2d.).
- 2s., milky-blue.

NOTE.—The 1d. and 2d. exist *perçés en ligne*. (T. K. T.)* The 1d. and 6d. on paper blued by chemical *action of gum*.

ISSUE II.

1860 (Moens, 1861?). One value.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., London. Colored impression on crisp glazed or enamelled wove paper, bluish and white; *no watermark*. *Imperforate*. This is a new die altogether, making to this date three distinct dies as regards the head. Size, 26 mm. long, 19 mm. wide.

- ½d., on bluish paper, lilac.
- ½d., on white paper, lilac to pale lilac-pink.

NOTE.—This stamp exists *perçé en ligne*. (T. K. T.)

ISSUE III.

1861-2. Ten values.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., London. Colored impression on soft yellowish wove paper, varying in substance. *Watermarked*, large six-rayed star. *Perforated* 15½, 15, 14½, 14, compound. As in the early Queensland, this issue may be separated into two sets—clean cut and roughly-cut perforations; otherwise same as Issue I., without the 1s. 9d. value.

- 1d., blue, shades.
- 2d., grass-green, shades.
- 4d., milky-rose (as Issue I.), bright rose (former probably earliest printed).
- 5d., warm brown.
- 6d., brown, shades (violet-brown not found perforated).
- 8d., nut-brown, yellow-brown, shades of each.
- 9d., lilac-brown, brown, olive-brown, many shades.
- 10d., vermilion.
- 1s., light violet, bluish-violet.
- 2s., dark warm blue.
- 10d., (1862?), vermilion, perforated 12½ and 12½ by 14.

NOTE.—The 10d. exists imperforated vertically. (T. K. T.) I have not found the 5d., roughly perforated, or the 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d. (small perforation), and 2s., clean-cut perforation.

* The initials are references to the collections of the following members of the Society: T. K. Tapling, A. R. Barrett, M. P. Castle, and W. B. Thornhill.

ISSUE IV.

1863 (Evans), 1864, July (Moens). *Six values.*

Printers (?) Usually said to be Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., but I think, from change of colors and paper, probably Messrs. De La Rue, who took the contract for printing the stamps about this time. Colored impression on crisp thinnish white wove paper. *No watermark.* *Perforated*, fairly clean-cut 13, except $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Average size, which is more regular in this set than in any other issue; 25.50 mm. long, 19 mm. wide. Dies as in Issues I. and II.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale lilac.	Very few shades in this issue.
1d., darkish blue.	
5d., carmine-brown.	
6d., warm brown.	
9d., "	
1s., cold violet.	

NOTE—There is a peculiar blurred appearance in the 6d., 9d., as in 1864 issue of Trinidad, which at once shows to what issue they belong. The 1d. exists perforated 12. (A. R. B.)

ISSUE V.

1864-70. *Eleven values.*

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Colored impression on white wove thick to thin paper. *Watermarked* Crown over CC. *Perforated* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., also 13 \times 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The stamps of this issue vary so much in length that I have divided them into two sets—long and short; the former measuring 26 mm. long and *over* by 19.25 mm. wide and *over*; the latter, appreciably under these measurements, averaging 25.50 mm. long, 19.25 mm. wide. Dies as in Issues I. and II.

Long. 26 mm. long, or *over*, by 19.25 mm. wide, or *over*.

1864.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, deep violet mauve shades.
1864.	1d., cold blue, deep warm blue.
1867.	2d., grass-green.
1864.	2d., sea-green, shades.
1866.	2d., emerald-green.
1867-8.	2d., orange-yellow, olive-yellow, shades.
1865.	4d., cold rose.
1865.	5d., carmine-brown.
1867.	5d., yellow-green.
1869.	5d., olive-green, warm olive-green.
1865.	6d., dark cold brown, shades.
1865.	8d., cold red-brown.
1866.	9d., cold brown, shades.
1865.	10d., bright vermillion.
1866.	1s., dark pale violet, shades.
1867.	2s., cold deep blue.

Short. 25.50 mm. long, 19.25 mm. wide.

1864.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink-lilac.
1864.	1d., blue, dark warm blue.
1867-8.	2d., orange-yellow, olive-yellow.
1865.	4d., warm rose.
1867-9.	5d., full sage-green, yellow-green.
1865.	6d., warm reddish-brown.

1865. 8d., warm carmine-brown.
 1866. 9d., warm brown.
 1868. 10d., orange-vermilion.
 1868. 1s., bright violet.
 1870. 2s., Prussian blue.

NOTE.—So far I have not found a 2d., green, of this issue short, or a 5d., carmine-brown; and I have measured a large number. I have purposely in these long and short sets called colors cold and warm as I have found, especially in the 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 2s., that almost without exception the cold colors are long and the warm short.

Certain values of this issue are supposed to exist without a watermark. Long stamps, as in the CC long set, printed in the cold colors, I have mentioned above and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but none have proved to be so that I have examined.

No Watermark (?) Long Stamps; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

(W. B. T.) 1d., blue (?).
 (W. B. T.) 2d., sea-green, grass-green, emerald-green (?)
 (T. K. T.) 5d., carmine-brown (?).
 (W. B. T.) 6d., cold brown (?).
 (M. P. C.) 8d., carmine-brown (?).
 (T. K. T.) 10d., vermilion (?).

The 4d., Crown and CC is known imperforated and used, and most of the values are known imperforated and unused; but these can, I think, only be looked upon as proofs, the used copy I mention probably having passed through the post accidentally.

The 4d., Crown and CC, exists on paper three times as thick as the ordinary paper, being almost like thin cardboard. (T. K. T.)

The 1d., long, found perforated 12 .

Before concluding this paper I wish to express my thanks to several members of the Society, and also to Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., Mons. Moens, and Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., for their kindness in lending me respectively their collections and stock, and to the members present for the patient way they have listened to my paper, which I fear is mostly theory with very little fact, except what they all knew before. I can only say that I shall be most happy to have each theory I have put forward upset if I have been the means of stirring any one up to get at the *real* facts of the matter, so that there may be no more theories possible; and there certainly ought to be nothing but facts in philately.

We perfectly agree with the author of this paper, and also with the Vice-President, that the variation in length of the Ceylon stamps is not due to shrinkage in the paper. The shrinkage of an inch in a sheet $22\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches is quite out of the question. This difference in the length of the stamps was noticed at a very early date of stamp history, as we find it mentioned in December, 1864 (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. ii); and the writer there says that for about four months previous to the date of his letter he had found the stamps to be shorter than formerly. He puts the difference as being as much as one-tenth of an inch; but he is probably mistaken in this, for it certainly is never found to be so much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. And here let us make one observation on measuring. Long experience has taught us that it is best not to depend upon compasses. The best mode, we believe, is to make use of a boxwood 20-cent. measure, reduced to a knife edge, and marked for half millimètres; or if smaller graduations are required, a nickel measure is preferable. The measure can be laid along the stamp, so as to secure that the measurement is taken exactly parallel with the edge.

	Star.	Star.	No-Wmk. Short.	Crown & CC Long.	Crown & CC Short.	No-Wmk. Long (?)
	Imperf. 1854-61.	Perf. 1861.	Perf. 13. 1863.	Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1d.	...	...	...	26 ¹⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	...
1d.	26 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ³⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
1d.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
2d.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
2d.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
3d.	26 ³⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
4d.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ³⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
5d.	26 ³⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
6d.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ³⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm. (?)
10d.	26 ⁷⁵ ×19 ³⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ¹⁵ mm. (?)
15s.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.
21s.	...	...	...	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.
5d.	...	...	...	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁰⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.
4d.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁷⁵ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm. (?)
8d.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ²⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm. (?)
9d.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm. (?)
18. 9d.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	* M. P. C.	...	...	...	...
2s.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ⁰⁰ ×19 ⁷⁵ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm. (?)
	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁷⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ⁵⁰ mm.	25 ⁵⁰ ×19 ²⁵ mm.	26 ¹⁵ ×19 ²⁵ mm. (?)

In endeavoring to prove a case by circumstantial evidence, it is well to examine into any motives that there could be for the act. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., at the time they were charged with making the Ceylon series

of 1857, had already engraved and printed stamps of the size of $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch—equivalent to 25.4×19.05 mm.—for Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, and St. Helena, all of which, with the exception of New Zealand, were printed on paper watermarked with a six-rayed star. The paper was adapted for printing 240 stamps, in twenty rows of twelve. Supposing the rows to be placed at the same distances apart as was allowed for the other stamps, and that the die of the Ceylon measured 26.50 mm., the plate of the latter would be 20 mm. longer. In printing the Ceylon stamps from such a plate on the star-watermarked paper there would doubtless be inconveniences that did not arise in the case of the other stamps, which were all, we believe, of the same size, or very nearly so, and fitted the watermarks.

When, in 1859, they tried the same paper for the St. Lucia stamps, we know what shifts they were put to; and it was only tried for the Natal stamps for one small lot. It was, in fact, made expressly for stamps of $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Now the dies of the first Tasmania, New Zealand and South Australia—we can leave out St. Helena, as there was only one die—were constructed on the same principle as those for the English stamps of 1d. and 2d. One original die alone was made with a blank label, and from this, secondary dies for the two values were produced. In the case of the Ceylon stamps, and also in those of Newfoundland, which were almost contemporaneous, a different plan was adopted. An attempt was made to vary the frame, as well as the lettering. It does not require a magnifying glass to see where the constant part ended and where the varying part began. The Newfoundland stamps measure, we believe, 26×20 mm.; but, as they were printed on plain paper, they offered no inconvenience.

The variation in size must therefore be attributable either to the die or the plates. Any one who has seen the process of transferring the die to the plates invented by the late Mr. Perkins, will agree with us that a variation in length could not take place in the course of the operation; but it is just possible that some slight variation in breadth *might* occur. The real cause must therefore be sought either in the die or in the transferring roller.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., constructed one set of dies, and one only, for the stamps, and the dies were *never altered*. The shortening must therefore have taken place in the roller impression. How this was effected we are not able to say; but that it was shortened in some way there can be no doubt. The firm possessed great fertility of invention; and, if not shortened by the engraver, it is possible that it may have been done by taking the roller impression hot, and shrinking it. After the lapse of upwards of thirty years it is not easy to find out this, but it was probably done by the engraver, and this is the belief of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., themselves.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., constructed several plates of the various values of the Ceylon stamps, and gave them over to the Crown Agents in 1862. Those on unwatermarked paper and on the Crown CC paper were not printed by them, but by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., from the *plates* handed over. The *dies* were never given over to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. This latter firm must have found some trouble in printing these large stamps on their Crown CC paper, as this paper came first into use in 1864, and was tried for the One Penny of the Cape of Good Hope, for which it was still worse adapted.

This will account for the stamps printed in 1863 being on unwatermarked paper, which has usually been supposed to have been made by Saunders. Of these the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., are known to exist perforated $1\frac{3}{4}$, which distinguishes them from any outsiders of the Crown CC series, which are perforated $1\frac{1}{2}$.

There is only one point more that we will mention. The author of the paper seems to think that Messrs. De La Rue and Co., constructed other plates when they took over the contract. This is not so; the dies were never in their possession. What they printed were printed, as we have said, from the plates handed over to them by the agents of the Crown Colonies.
—ED.

COUNTERFEITS.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, June, 1889.

In No. 7, we spoke of some counterfeit Baden stamps, and the affair has been ended by the conviction of the three defendants. We copy the following from the *Badische Presse*:

"To-day the case of Urban Schmitt and associates was called in the Criminal Court. The defendants were Urban Schmitt, 46 years of age, his son, August Schmitt, 18 years, and the printer, Frederick Gockel, 42 years, all residents of Carlsruhe.

Judge Rauch presided, and District Attorney Uibel represented the prosecution; attorneys Friedberg, Gutmann and Ambruster conducted the defense.

The complaint alleged that Urban Schmitt and his son had in January swindled and attempted to swindle many stamp dealers and collectors by offering and selling, 18 and 30 kreuzer and Land Post stamps of Baden.

Printer Gockel was accused of printing about 50,000 of these stamps for Schmitt.

Defendant Gockel acknowledged that these stamps were printed in his establishment. Urban Schmitt some time ago, had come to him with a sample of the 30 kreuzer stamp and asked him whether he could manufacture them. He agreed to perform the work and took a sample order. He refused a further order for a larger quantity as he was ill at the time, but he knew of it having been filled.

Later on Urban Schmitt came to him again, and requested the manufacture of another stamp, which order he accepted. Urban Schmitt, at the time informed him that the sale of these stamps was permitted. The orders in all amounted to 800 marks, on account of which he requested 100 marks in March, but received no money. He denied absolutely that he induced Schmitt to have the stamps printed and supposed that they were to be sold as counterfeits.

Urban Schmitt, stated that in December last he asked Gockel whether he could make old Baden Stamps. Gockel answered in the affirmative, and thereupon he brought him samples and after seeing the proofs gave an order. The first delivery was 200 sheets of 100 30 kreuzer stamps.

In the middle of January he gave an order for 200 sheets of 18 kreuzer stamps. Soon thereafter he destroyed all these stamps as his son informed him that several people, to whom he had sent specimens, had returned them as counterfeits.

Questioned by the Judge, defendant admitted that the 18 kreuzer stamp sold regularly for 3 marks. He said that he had no intention of selling these stamps as genuine, and that his son had done this without his knowledge. In fact he tried to put the entire burden of the crime on his son.

August Schmitt, to the best of his ability, tried to shield his father, alleging that he had offered the stamps as genuine without the knowledge of his father. He contradicted himself several times and his testimony dif-

ferred somewhat from that given at the preliminary examination.

Fifteen cases were cited in which Urban and August Schmitt had offered, exchanged and sold counterfeit postage stamps.

Ten witnesses had been subpoenaed but they were not all called upon to testify. The most important testimony elicited was the following:

Engraver Maier was asked by U. Schmitt whether he could engrave plates, for old Baden stamps, as a good business could be done in them. Witness had formerly engraved the plates for the government.

Mr. Ulrich a draughtsman, was requested to lithograph old Baden stamps in quantity, and was informed that the copy must be exact. He advised Schmitt to abstain, as it was a dangerous piece of business.

Mr. Budmann of Gemsbach, had received a letter from Schmitt, in January, informing him that he had large quantities of 18 and 30 kreuzer stamps for sale. He replied that he was prepared to purchase 100 of each kind, and received a sheet of each, each stamp being cancelled in the corners. U. Schmitt asked 2 marks for each stamp, making 400 marks in all. Schmitt informed him that an old employe of the post-office had abstracted them at the time that Prussia assumed control of the Baden postal service, and at night had had them cancelled by another employee. Witness had immediately recognized the stamps as counterfeits.

Hereupon the correspondence between Urban Schmidt and his son, and several collectors was read, and it contained the proof that they had both attempted to sell the stamps as genuine. Several letters were very amusing, in which the elder Schmitt, replying to two dealers, who declared the stamps counterfeit, stated that he had been swindled and would prosecute the party who had sold the stamps to him.

District Attorney Uibel repeated all the facts in his summing up and asked for the conviction of all three of the defendants. The defence asked for an acquittal, or for a light sentence.

The sentences imposed were: Urban Schmitt, 4 months; August Schmitt 4 weeks; Friedrich Gockel, 3 weeks.

NOTES.

IN 1860, Mr. Susse, a Parisian stationer, invented a machine to perforate stamps, the French government however, after many experiments, did not accept the machine, finding the perforations too large, the stamps used to experiment on were sold to the public and are now quite rare. This machine is now in the possession of a well-known French dealer of good reputation, who uses it to perforate the stamps of 1853-60 and advertises them at 10 cents each. Are these stamps to be considered counterfeits or reprints?

IN our May number, on the strength of information given to us by one of our correspondents in Demarara, we announced that the 72c. revenue used for postage, were frauds. We are obliged to contradict this, having found two cancelled specimens of this stamp in a lot of stamps which came from the mails of the State Department.

IN our March notes we mention a so called stamp issued in Oodeypur. We doubted it at that time, the following letter in the *Ill. Briefmarken Journal*, speaks for itself:

Oodeypur, 12 March, 1889.

Sir:—I received your letter and in reply I inform you that the stamp you

send in your letter is not really a stamp but is an impression of the seal of the State Army Office, and this seal is not current now-a-days, and has been broken down.

Yours faithfully,

RAI META PANNA ZALC, J. E.,
Prime Minister, Oodeypur State.

MR. Robert R. Fitch, sends us a Shanghai 20c. gray, watermarked with a Chinese character.

FROM a letter to the *Philatelic Record*, by Fred. Jeppe, late Postmaster General of the Transvaal, and which we shall publish in our next, it is proven beyond doubt that the so-called 1869 envelopes of the South African Republic, never had any official value and were merely made by the Postmaster as curiosities.

THE review in the *Phil. Record* on the "Exhibition of Stamps in New York," by Major E. B. Evans, is in every respect the best written on the subject.

PHILLIPINES.—A new fashioned provisional has just been issued in this country. Some time ago a stock of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. postage stamps were surcharged Habilitado—Recargo de Consumos, not long after the Post Office Department running short of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps had these stamps rehabilitated for use as a postage stamp by a decree of the Finance Department, we have thus a postage stamp first made a revenue and afterwards made available for postage purposes. Below we publish the letter of the official decree as copied from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*:

Manila, January 29th, 1889.

In accordance with a proposition of the Chief Auditor of the Treasury Department, and in order to ensure to the various offices a sufficient supply of postage stamps, while awaiting the supply ordered from Spain, I herewith decree that the stamps of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimos, which, by decree of this government, under date of December 21st, 1887, were surcharged for use on tobacco tax declarations, and which are still in the general offices of the Treasury Department, be again put on sale as postage stamps, at their original value of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimos, without considering the value that may be surcharged thereon.

Publish this decree, at the same time informing the Minister for the Colonies and return it to the Treasury Department.

WEYLER.

MR. Gremmel has called our attention to a variety of the U. S. 5c. brown, head of Garfield. On the ordinary one the groundwork to the left of the head consists of horizontal lines, while on the variety the ground work is formed of diagonally and horizontally crossed lines.

MR. Lawrence has shown us a hitherto uncatalogued variety of the U. S. envelope 1874, 2c. die B. In the variety the head is much larger, the distance between lower part of the bust and the inner circle is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mm. while in the ordinary one it is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mm., the neck is shorter, the chin is rounder and the nose more curved. We have seen it on white and amber paper.

MR. J. R. Hooper informs us that the British Guiana Inland Revenue, 2c. mauve, was used postally on the 20th of May, at the Georgetown office; this is what he says: "The provisional issue occurred as follows: on the 20th of May, the Georgetown office was short of the ordinary stamps, and the 2c. Inland revenue (mauve) stamps were called into use. To prevent a rush for them until the new supply arrived, the postal authorities were ordered to sell none, but to affix the stamps only to bona-fide letters presented at the office. They were in circulation 48 hours when the new supply came to hand."

Mr. Hooper's informant, an official at Demerara, says "The 2c. Br. Guiana inland revenue stamps were used as postals, and as the issue was only a limited one they are not easily got. I could not get one at the post office unused. These stamps were only in use from Monday, 20th, to Wednesday, 22d, and very few persons have them."

The two following paragraphs giving additional information about these provisionals, are copied from the Georgetown papers:

"The Government have run short of penny stamps and have had to resort to 'provisionals.' A correspondent points out that the stamp selected for the surcharge is, in colour and printing, the same as the revenue stamp of 72 cents, and it is only necessary to put a "7" before the "2" to convert the stamp surcharged two cents into one of seventy-two cents. In fact, he says the dodge has already been attempted; and the Government are about to withdraw the provocation to further crime of the kind."

A NEW issue of two cent British Guiana stamps is about to be made. Presumably by some mistake, only the word "postage" appeared upon the original die, and to make them available for receipt purposes the words "revenue" and "two cents" have been printed across in black letters. The purple colour being the same as the 72 cent stamps, additional precaution against fraud has been taken by having a large figure 2 imprinted in the centre of each stamp. This issue, with its three different workings, is unusual, and likely to become of value to collectors in the more or less distant future.

MR. Hooper also states that he has the 1 sh. South Africa Republic, 1 sh. large blue revenue stamps used postally on original envelopes, and postmarked "Heidelberg—De 5—81." The date corresponds to the date of the provisionals issue for the country.

THE *Timbre-Poste* mentions that the French Post Office at Madagascar, has issued a provisional 25c. stamp by surcharging the 40c. orange. It is not stated whether the French stamps or those for the Colonies were used. We presume, however, that only French stamps are used at Madagascar.

THE Baton Rouge 2c. green which we chronicle this month, was found by a relative of Mr. Brinsmade, while looking over his old correspondence; we have not the slightest doubt about the genuineness of this stamp.

THE paper on which the Greek stamps are now printed at Athens, is watermarked with three Greek words on each sheet, the letters being about five centimetres high. The largest number of the stamps will consequently not show the watermark. Mr. Rechert has shown us the 1 and 20 with watermark.

SHANGHAI has lately issued two provisionals: the 100 cash on 20 cash; yellow, and the 20 cash on 100 cash blue. The first is the 100 cash yellow, surcharged in black in rectangular frame "20 cash" with equivalent in Chinese characters below, and a second surcharged in red "100 cash" diagonally across the stamp. The second consists of the 100 cash blue being surcharged horizontally "20 cash" and equivalent in Chinese characters below.

The *Phil. J. of America* gives the following anecdote upon the issue of the first of these provisionals:

"A gentleman passing through Shanghai, went to the Post Office and bought all the 20 cash on hand, and immediately the Postmaster surcharged the 100 cash yellow, with 20 cash in a block. The gentleman thought he had done a good stroke of business but found that another lot of the 20 cash stamps would arrive in a few days, whereupon he returned the stamps to the Post Office; the Postmaster refused to take the stamps back, but was compelled to do so by the Shanghai municipality, and ordered to surcharge the stamps to their original value."

We copy the following from the *N. Y. Times*, of Sunday, June 30th:

The fate of the green two-cent postage stamps has been settled by Postmaster General Wanamaker. It must go, and its place must be taken by a stamp either carmine or metallic red in color. The next contract for supplying the Government with stamps will be made under specifications which were made public to-day, and which show that, while the Postmaster General has determined upon a change of color, he is also seriously contemplating a reduction in size of the present stamp. Bids are invited for two sizes of the ordinary postage stamps. One the same as now used, and the other three-fourths by seven-eights of an inch, or about one-third smaller. No change will be made in the size of newspaper and periodical postage, due or special delivery stamps, and the question of smaller ordinary stamps will depend for settlement largely upon the terms offered by would-be contractors. Mr. Wanamaker thinks the cost of the stamps to the Government may be materially reduced if a smaller size is taken, although it would be necessary to prepare new designs, dies and rolls.

If it is decided to retain the present size the 2 cent stamp will be printed with metallic red ink and the colors of the other denominations will be as follows: 1 cent, ultramarine blue; 3 cent, vermillion; 4 cent, milori green; 5 cent, chocolate; 6 cent, dark red; 10 cent, light brown; 15 cent, orange; 20 cent, black; 25 cent, carmine. If the Postmaster General concludes to reduce the size the color of the 2 cent stamp will be carmine, while the other colors will be: 1 cent, ultramarine blue; 3 cent, royal purple; 4 cent, chocolate; 5 cent, light brown; 6 cent, vermillion; 10 cent, milori green; 15 cent, steel blue; 20 cent, black; 25 cent, orange. The use of aniline inks will not be allowed, and the successful bidder must stand ready to change the color of any stamp whenever directed to do so by the Postmaster General.

We are indebted for some of our information and new issues to Messrs. Fitch, Brinsmade, Hooper, Gomez da Costa, Thorne, Rechert, Lawrence and Gremmel; also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic Record*, *Der Philatelist*, and *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

A WARNING TO COLLECTORS.

Lately we have noticed a good many Post Office envelopes 3 and 6c. purporting to be on white paper. They have been offered at prices ranging from five to ten dollars per set. We warn collectors not to buy them as they are simply frauds, made by changing through some chemical process the yellow paper into white. The fraud can be generally detected by the absence of all gloss on the paper.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

TENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Tenth Regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society held at its quarters, June 12th, 1889, was called to order by President Wuesthoff, at 8:10 p. m.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Gremmel, Holmes, Mack, Meyenberg, Morton, Rechert, Rosenheim, Scott, Turner, Van der Willigen, Wuesthoff and Wyllie, and as visitor Mr. Levi.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following Corresponding members were proposed by Mr. Corwin:

F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont., Canada; A. B. S. DeWolf, Halifax, N. S. Canada; Theo. Larsen, Halifax, N. S., Canada; F. C. Kaye, P. O. D., Halifax, N. S., Canada; H. Hechler, 184 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S., Canada; L. L. Hubbard, 142 Huntington St., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Frost, 8 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; F. C. Foster, 8 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; M. F. Walton, Box 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

And the following by Mr. Rechert: M. Giwelb, 34 Leicester Sq., London, W. C. England; Dr. G. W. Massamore, 227 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The following active member was proposed by Mr. Calman: Chas. Faile, So., Boulevard cor. 138th St., N. Y. City.

All the above were elected under a suspension of the rules.

The following amendment to Article Three, Section Three, of the Constitution of the National Philatelic Society, was proposed on April 10th, 1889, by Mr. Morton, amended at this meeting by Mr. Calman, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Only such persons as shall have attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the National Philatelic Society; but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to apply to members elected previous to the adoption of this amendment."

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club through Mr. Scott, presented the Society with photographs of the 1862 British Guiana provisionals, and a vote of thanks ensued.

The resignation of Mr. Stadie as Librarian, was received and accepted.

It was moved and carried that a list of the officers and members of the Society be published.

Mr. Gremmel exhibited three Tasmania ½d on 1d, two of which were errors, one with broken (a) and one with broken (p).

Mr. Rechert exhibited a letter which went from Paris, France, to Basle, Switzerland by balloon, post-marked Oct. 11th, 1870, and bearing the printed inscription "Par Ballon Monté," two Guadalajaras on white paper and the Mexican 1882, 100c. black on *thin* paper unused, and together with Mr. Berlepsch exhibited the New Russian stamps.

Mr. Levi exhibited his elegant collection of Mexican stamps.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Sec'y.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD JUNE 6, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Rasmus, Furlong, Bogert, Lehman, Needham, Mitchell, Nast and W. S. Scott.

Minutes of previous meeting approved and adopted as read.

It was directed that out of town members of the club could be supplied with photographs by the secretary.

Moved and seconded that the committee be instructed to send a copy of each photograph with the compliments of the club to the following societies: American Philatelic Association, National Philatelic Society, Chicago Philatelic Society, Canadian Philatelic Association, Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden; Société Francaise de Timbrologie, Philatelic Society of London, Vienna Philatelic Society, Verein für Briefmarken Kunde at Muenchen, Nova Scotia Philatelic Association.

Committee on Photography reported progress.

The stamps of San Domingo were discussed and further discussion deferred to next meeting.

An exhibition of the stamps of San Domingo took place during recess.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Rec. Secretary.*

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD JUNE 20, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Rasmus, Furlong, Mitchell and W. S. Scott. Visitors: Messrs. Morton and Turner.

Minutes of previous meeting approved and adopted.

Moved and seconded that the articles of Incorporation, the Constitution, By-Laws and such other information as the Committee desire to disseminate among the members be published in one cover. Carried.

Mr. J. W. Scott announced that the Brooklyn Philatelic Club was duly incorporated on the 14th of June, and read a copy of the certificate, as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

State of New York, }
City of Brooklyn, } ss.
County of Kings. }

We the undersigned, of full age, citizens or the United States, four of whom are citizens of the State of New York and resident therein, being desirous of associating ourselves together for social, mutual benefit and literary purposes, as hereinafter is more particularly described, pursuant to and in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 12th, 1875, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs" for certain lawful purposes and the several acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, do hereby certify and declare as follows:

First—That the corporate name by which said club hereby to be formed shall be known and distinguished is and shall be "The Brooklyn Philatelic Club."

Second—That the objects for which said club is formed are as follows, viz. For social purposes, and especially the cultivation of feelings of friendship among philatelists. The dissemination of knowledge and information in relation to stamps, which knowledge and information shall be imparted principally by the reading of essays or other literary productions.

The mutual benefit which may arise from the reading of essays and the acquaintance and the conversations of philatelists.

Third—That the number of Trustees of said club shall be and are five in number; and that the names and residences of such trustees who shall manage its concern for the first year, are as follows:

Charles Gregory, 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John W. Scott, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles B. Corwin, Plainfield, N. J.

William Rasmus, 142 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick A. Nast, 36 Keep Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fourth—That the principal office of said club shall be and is located in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York.

In testimony whereof we have signed this certificate in duplicate and have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

CHARLES GREGORY,
JOHN W. SCOTT,
CHARLES B. CORWIN,
WILLIAM RASMUS,
FREDERICK A. NAST.

State of New York, }
City of Brooklyn, } ss
County of Kings.

I, Henry C. Needham, a Commissioner of Deeds for the city of Brooklyn, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that on this sixth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, personally appeared before me Charles Gregory, John W. Scott, Charles B. Corwin, William Rasmus and Frederick A. Nast, to me severally known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and they thereupon severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purpose therein set forth.

[Signed]

HENRY C. NEEDHAM,
Commissioner of Deeds,
City of Brooklyn.

I, Edgar M. Cullen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, of the Second Judicial District, in which the principal office of the aforesaid club shall be located, do hereby approve of the form and sufficiency of the foregoing certificate of incorporation and consent that the same be filed.

[Signed.]

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Justice Supreme Court,
Second Judicial District.

Brooklyn June 11th, 1889.

Photograph Committee reported progress.

Mr. Rasmus moved and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that the International Society of Dresden be elected a Corresponding member of this Club. Carried.

Mr. Scott stated that he had been looking up information regarding the stamps of San Domingo, but had been unable to complete his researches.

Mr. Corwin moved and seconded by Dr. Mitchell that the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an unoffending philatelic public annually for the next ten years a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic. In the interest of Philately it is hereby heartily condemned and this society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Dr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Rasmus that the color chart of the National Philatelic Society, the Millimetre guage of E. Faber, of New York, the perforation guage of E. A. Holton, and the plate guage of Brown & Sharp, Providence, R. I., be adopted by the club.

Mr. Corwin moved that the motion be laid upon the table until the Secretary was able to procure specimens of the above for examination by the society. Carried.

During recess Mr. Corwin exhibited a part of his beautiful collection, including the stamps of Ceylon numbering over 600 varieties.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

W. S. SCOTT, *Rec. Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association. Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August DeJonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehmann.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING, STAPLETON, JUNE 19th, 1889.

Present; Messrs. August DeJonge, Schuman, Clotz, Van der Willigen, O. DeJonge, Lauer and Lehman, and Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Henry Gremmel as guests.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the nominations made last meeting, and in consequence the following gentlemen were elected as members, the Secretary casting the ballot for the Society, viz: Mr. R. F. Albrecht 76, Mr. Hugo S. Mack, 77, Mr. R. H. Benary 78, Mr. H. E. Deats 79, Mr. Edgar T. Humphrey 80, and Mr. David B. Idell 81.

Mr. Van der Willigen, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President and the Committee on Entertainment, for the able and efficient manner in which the arrangements for the celebration of the fifth anniversary were made, thereby greatly contributing to its success; this motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The President read several letters from our honorary member Mr. Paul Ascher of Lima, Peru, in which he states, that the new stamps ordered from the American Bank Note Co., would be surcharged with the names of the various Departments and that the old 1 and 10cts green would be used provisionally until the new supply arrives.

He says that he pities the collector, as thereby about 160 new varieties would be created.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Ascher for the kind information, the motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The President reported, that the Brooklyn Philatelic Club had decided to present our Society with series of photographs of rare stamps, which they are now publishing, the first two of which were received this evening; they are the photographs of complete sheets of the rare 1 and 4 cts provisional 1864 issue of British Guiana, they were greatly admired by the members, being very finely executed copies. Mr. Schumann moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Brooklyn Philatelic Club for its kind donation, the motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Messrs. Gustav Brauchle and J. P. Schmidt tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

The Bayerischer Philatelisten Verein returns exchange sheets, and renders account; this was referred to the Exchange Manager.

A letter from Mr. C. B. Corwin was read, in which he inquires if the Society intended to take the National Society's exchange sheets during the Summer months. As the present Exchange Manager will not be able to attend to the duties of his office during the months of July, August and September, Mr. R. F. Albrecht, was elected to hold the office during that time.

Mr. Dejonge vacated the chair and in absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Van der Willigen was appointed to preside.

The President then made quite a speech upon the affairs of the A. P. A., and complained that various persons had criticised the manner in which the affairs of the Exchange Department were being settled by Mr. Clotz, and proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, much adverse criticism having been made upon the actions of Mr. Henry Clotz, ex-manager of Exchange of the American Philatelic Association, in winding up the affairs of his department, we hereby:

Resolved, that, although we most earnestly desire to occupy a neutral position in the struggle which is now going on in the A. P. A., we declare our complete confidence in Mr. Clotz, and that we regard all hindrances to his settling the affairs at the exchange department as emanating from matters entirely beyond his control.

A lottery was held for the following newly issued stamps, which were presented by Mr. Dejonge; Peru 1 and 10 cts. green red surcharge, Br. Honduras 20 cts. large surcharge, and Argentine 5 cts. red. The lucky winners were Messrs. Schumann, Lehman, Lauer and Van der Willigen, who were profuse in their thanks to the kind donor.

Mr. Gremmel presented several falsifications for the Society's counterfeit album, for which he has the thanks of the members. Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 West 38th Street, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 116 E. 90th STREET, NEW YORK.

SEDANG,

L'Echo de la Timbrologie announces the following stamps to have been issued by this kingdom:

$\frac{1}{2}$ math bistre,	2 math violet,	2 math green,
4 " vermillion,	1 mouk blue,	$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre yellow,
		1 piastre carmine.

The math corresponding to two cents is 1-10th of a mouk or 1-50th of a piastre. This country unknown to most of our readers is an independent kingdom, situated between Siam and Annam; its population is about 250,000 inhabitants.

At the time of going to press we received *le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* which does not believe these stamps to be a legitimate issue.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

HUNGARY—Continued.

61 1886 313 3 kr green, *yellow*
 62 " " 5 kr red, *yellow*



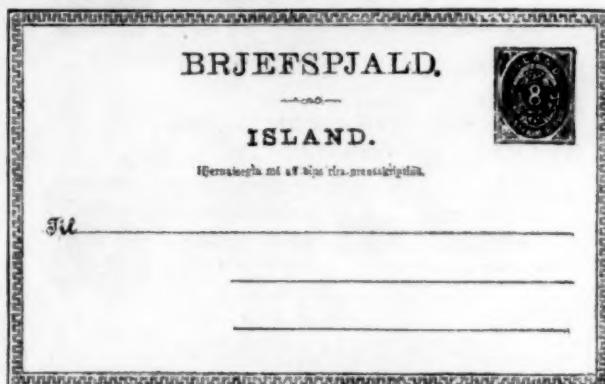
63 1886 314 3 kr green, *yellow*
 64 " " 5 kr red, *yellow*
 65 " 313 3 kr green, *blue*
 66 " " 5 kr red, *blue*
 67 " 314 3 kr green, *blue*
 68 " " 5 kr red, *blue*

ICELAND.



315
 Open corner of small ornament in upper left angle of frame, turned towards center of card.

1	1879	315	5a blue and gray	10
Same, open corner of ornament turned to the left.				
2	1879	315	5a blue and gray	20
Same, open corner of ornament turned to the top.				20
3	1879	315	5a blue and gray	



4	1880	316	8a lilac	316	10	10
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5	1880	317	10a rose	317	12
Same, sixth ornament from bottom on left, like the corner ornament.					
6	1880	316	8a lilac		
7	"	317	10a rose		
8	1883	315	5x5a blue and gray <i>F</i> 1		12
9	"	316	8x8a lilac <i>F</i> 1		20
10	"	317	10x10a rose <i>F</i> 1		25

INDIA.

EAST INDIA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



1 1879 318 $\frac{1}{4}$ a red brown

5

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 BRITISH INDIA INDE BRITANNIQUE
 POST CARD CARTE POSTALE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



319

2 1879 319 $1\frac{1}{2}$ a blue

15

Perforated at top.

3 1884 318 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a red brown F 1

15

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 BRITISH INDIA INDE BRITANNIQUE
 POST CARD CARTE POSTALE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

THE ANNUAL CARD IS INTENDED
FOR THE ANNUAL
OR CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ
EXCLUSIVEMENT À L'ADRESSE.

320

4 1884 320 $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ a blue F 1

20

Same, not perforated at top.

5 1885 318 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a red brown F 1

OFFICIAL CARDS.

Quarter-Anna Post Card.

(To be used for official correspondence only.)



The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse

321

21 1880 321 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue

Same, without lines for address.

22 1880 321 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

Perforated.

96a 1882 5c brown (Garfield), groundwork of crossed lines
ENVELOPE STAMPS.
PLIMPTON ISSUE.

2



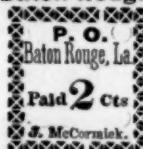
Die B.



Die B*.

319a 1874 2c brown, Die B² white paper
320a " " 2c " " amber paper

CONFEDERATE STATES. Baton Rouge.



1a 1869 2579 2c green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.



Lithographed.

146 1880 341 1/2c brown, straw p

3

BRITISH GUIANA. PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2581



2582



2501

Perforated.

68 1889 2581 2c mauve and black

69 " 2582 2c mauve, black and red

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

10

Perforated.

80 1889 2501 72c mauve and black

BRITISH HONDURAS.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

20 1889 559 20c on 6p yellow

40

COSTA RICA.
REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

24 1889 2532 10c blue

CURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Perforated.

21	1889	1419	2½c	green and black	
22	"	"	5c	"	"
23	"	"	10c	"	"
24	"	"	12½c	"	"
25	"	"	15c	"	"
26	"	"	20c	"	"
27	"	"	25c	"	"
28	"	"	30c	"	"
29	"	"	40c	"	"
30	"	"	50c	"	"

FERNANDO PO.



Perforated.

10 1889 809 10c brown

30

FRENCH COLONIES.
Gabon.



2535



2576

Reunion.



2562

Senegal.



Perforated.

553 1888 2583 10c on 4c claret on lavender

COLD COAST.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

12 1889 2580 1p on 6p orange, black surcharge.

GREECE.



Athens print.

45 1889 987 20l rose

INDIA.
Bhopaul.

1126



2585



1128



2584

20	1889	2584	1/4a green	4
21	"	2585	1/4a black	5

Perforated.

22	1889	2584	1/4a green	4
23	"	2585	1/4a black	5

Nabha.



Perforated.

14 1889 1179 1r gray, black surcharge

Wadhwan.



Perforated.

2 1889 1210a 1/2 pice, black

PERU.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.



1860



1858



1670a



1662

Perforated.

Regular issue surcharged with horseshoe in black, and triangle type 1670a in red.

119 1889 1660 1c green, black and red 5

Regular issue surcharged in red as type 1662.

120 1889 1658 10c green and red 25

Arequipa.
Surcharged 1883 in black.



414c 1883 1682 10c blue and black
414d " 1684 25c red on black



1684
1.00
2.50

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



131 1889 2586 2 1/2c blue and black 20

QUEENSLAND.
REVENUE USED AS POSTAGE.



69 1889 2587 1p blue

RUSSIA.

Perforated.

29 1889 2588 1r brown and orange

SHANGHAI.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1901

Perforated.

79 1889 2589 100 cash yellow, surcharged in black and red.

80 " 1901 20 cash on 100 cash blue, red surcharge.

TASMANIA.

*Perforated.*

33 1889 2095 ½p orange

3

TURKS ISLAND.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.*Perforated.*

36 1889 2590 1p on 2½p red brown, black surcharge.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
Santander.

2295



2297

Perforated.

687 1884 2295 5c red

688 1887 2297 5c red

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

República instead of Estados Unidos.



694 1889 2298 black, red brown and bistre